THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 204. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854. PRICE, S^P. D^RS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In re LINKLATER *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the above estate must be proved at H. M.'s Consulate before the 30th instant, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to H. M.'s Consul.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
5th June, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES H. HEAD, is authorized to sign our name by Procuration.

SILLAR, BROTHERS.

Shanghae, 27th May, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. SHUMSUDEN RUHAMUDEN MOOCKREE, is authorized to sign our name by procuration.

AMEERODEEN JAFFERBHOY & Co.

Shanghae, 20th May, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES McKENZIE, is admitted a partner in our firm from this day forward under the style of

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the business hitherto conducted by us in *Canton*, will from this date be carried on here.

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN and Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL, are severally authorized to sign our Name.

GEORGE BARNET & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE HENRY LAMSON retires from our firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* on this date, and MR. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS has resumed his interest and responsibility therein.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 20th April, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to the extent of $100,000 in any one Ship. Losses payable in *China, Calcutta, Bombay, London,* and *U. S. America.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1854.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $100,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £6,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

AN extensive and valuable collection of English and American BOOKS, ex *Messenger Bird,* will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at an early date, of which due notice will be given in Catalogues, circulated previous to the sale.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, June 23d, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A FEW barrels of LOCH FINE HERRINGS in splendid condition, just received from Glasgow ex *Ocean.*

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghae, June 24, 1854.

N.B.—Families, requiring small quantities can obtain same at $3 per hundred, by applying to the Comprador.

JUST PUBLISHED,

EXCHANGE of RUPEES and DOLLARS from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per Rupee, and from Rs. 220 to Rs. 300 per $100. The rate per Dollar being in pence and decimals.

In TABLES for Office use—and on thin paper for post.

Herald Office, 27th May, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies of the following Children's Books just received—

Catechisms; Cyclopedia; Story Books; Ditto in packages of six; Single Stories.

Also, Dictionary of Medicine.

Herald Office, 8th April, 1854.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32¼-inches by 21¼-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET, and PORT; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

ON SALE

A Small Assortment of HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS at

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s

Shanghae, 17th March, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

F. KUPFERSCHMID,

From DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S, *Hongkong.*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Residents and Visitors to Shanghai, that he intends Establishing himself as *Watch and Clockmaker;*—their kind support in his behalf is solicited, and he trusts by prompt attention and a perfect knowledge of his business to ensure their approbation.

A Superior Assortment of *Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c.*

Repairing and Cleaning *Chronometers,* also rating. A variety constantly on hand.

Residence the late "Billiard Club House."

Shanghai, March 8th, 1854.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER:
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, *by a Gentleman named* MIDDLETON, *of Scotland-road, Liverpool, dated Jan. 1st, 1853.*

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks, duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway, dated Nov. 23rd, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester, dated October 8th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town; but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.—I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms'
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Doulou-
plaints,	Female irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers, [tions,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	Worms of all
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	kinds,
Consumption,	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	ever cause,
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	&c., &c.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald,* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of MR. HOLLOWAY.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW,

ORDERS received for this QUARTERLY, which is published on the 1st January, April, July and October—*No. XLI.* published in September last, is the first of a new set of 20 VOLUMES.

Herald Office, 1st June, 1854.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

HENRY SUTTON,
SAIL-MAKER;

BEGS respectfully to intimate to Commanders of Vessels resorting to this Port and at Woosung, that he has established himself here in the above line, having had long experience in Sail-making, he trusts that by attention to business he will merit a share of the Public patronage.

SAIL LOFT—on the premises of MR. ROGERS, *Shipwright.*

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 *days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUND at present occupied by Mr. E. A. REYNOLDS. For particulars apply on the Premises.

Shanghae, June 16th, 1854.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten *mow,* lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1854,—$2 per Copy.

BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY,—$2 per Copy.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,—$2 per Copy.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT,—$2 per Copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE from 5*s.* to 6*s.* & Taels 6-00., at $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG. 2d Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN,* "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* BRITISH TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1853,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	Total Taels,
1843, ..	24,101-9-0	985-0-0	25,086-9-0
1844, ..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845, ..	444,668-5-7-2	7,114-4-0	451,782-9-7-0
1846, ..	482,658-5-8-8	5,340-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847, ..	561,233-5-0-4	6,135-2-0-0	567,373-8-0-4
1848, ..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849, ..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-0-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850, ..	561,991-3-7-9	9,598-0-0-0	571,489-9-7-0
1851, ..	945,412-7-0-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-0-2
1852, ..	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
1853, ..	000,000-0-0-0	7,282-1-0-0	000,000-0-0-0
Total,	4,970,173-0-4-2	80,145-3-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* AMERICAN TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1849 *a* 1853,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	Total Taels,
1849, ..	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850, ..	176,077-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851, ..	407,702-1-3-2	3,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
1852, ..	635,456-0-3-5	16,135-7-3-0	651,616-6-8-5
1853, ..	536,522-9-5-1	12,460-3-7-0	548,732-3-2-1
Total,	1,865,211-5-8-3	42,827-0-2-0	1,908,038-4-0-3

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

BIRTH.—On Wednesday, the 21st instant, the wife of Rev. JOHN S. BURDON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—At the Protestant Church, Macao, on the 8th June, by the Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., CLEMENT D. NYE, of Shanghae, to JANE W. HUTTLESTON, of Fair Haven, Mass. U. S. A.

BY the *Lady Mary Wood*, Str., and *Iona*, which arrived on Thursday the 22nd inst., we have received Mails from London to 24th April, and by Telegraph two days later. The contents shew the active state of hostilities in the Baltic and the Black Sea; we give elsewhere a few extracts of matters of general interest.

ON Tuesday, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the throne—the Ships-of-war gave loud note of the joyful occasion in lusty salutes.

In the evening the fine band of the *Susquehanna* took up its station at the Grand-stand on the Race-course, and played GOD SAVE THE QUEEN and many other pieces of music till a late hour.

H. E. SIR JOHN BOWRING visited the Ships in harbour on Monday, and was received with the customary honours.

ON the 21st instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock P.M., a sharp engagement took place between the insurgents and imperialists near the site of the old camps, and consequently in the close vicinity of our ground. The small guard of marines, as is usual under such circumstances, was posted so as to prevent the intrusion of any armed men of either party at the point most threatened, and was repeatedly fired upon by the imperialists, after they had shown themselves to prevent the attempt made by some of the soldiery to pass the creek and gain the main road within our boundaries: finally the fire was returned by the marines, but Captain O'Callaghan and Captain Keane being on the ground, and desiring as far as possible to avoid collisions fraught with mischief, speedily gave the order to cease firing, and withdrew the men towards the guard-house at the other end of the race-course. The imperialist soldiery apparently regarding this as a retreat and sign of fear, immediately moved on in a parallel line and from the opposite side of the creek kept up a sharp fire, regardless of Captain O'Callaghan's efforts to induce them to desist; and as he was on horseback, they could have no plea of ignorance as to his presence, or who he was. Equally regardless of the fact that not a shot was returned, they kept up this most unprovoked attack along the whole course to the end. Fortunately none of the officers or men were wounded, thanks to the inability of their assailants to give effect to their intentions.

We understand His Excellency Sir James Stirling, immediately the circumstances were made known to him, took a very decided line of action with the Chief Military Authority, insisting upon full and prompt satisfaction for an attack upon the Queen's forces, marked as it was by the most entire disregard of life, and without a shadow of justification. An interview with the Treasurer Keih and two other officials took place the following day at H. M.'s Consulate, during which, both H. M.'s Plenipotentiary and the Admiral being present, we doubt not a clear understanding as to the future consequences of such acts will have been arrived at. The determination with which this matter has been taken up by the Chief Naval Authority who fortunately was on the spot, cannot but have the best effect, and may go far to prevent—*for a time*, the renewal of such wanton outrages by a soldiery every whit as reckless and as lawless as their compeers in the City. Nor is it to be regretted perhaps, since to such outrages this community must be continually exposed so long as the City is in a state of siege, that His Excellency the Rear Admiral has had an opportunity of verifying by personal experience the actual state of affairs, and been enabled to judge for himself of the temper and discipline of troops, ever menacing the settlement with inroads of a similar kind to those which led to the destruction of their camps on the 3rd and 4th of April.

VERY early yesterday morning a stout engagement again took place between the contending parties the Imperialists and Insurgents on their old battle-ground. About 5 A.M. the firing was nearly incessant and the fight continued almost unabated until about 8 A.M. At one time the Insurgents drove the Imperialists before them in all directions, until a large reinforcement appeared from the camp at the Suchow creek, when the former thought it prudent to retire across the bridges over the Pang, beyond which they had advanced a considerable distance and held their ground on the site of the old camps. The result in killed and wounded can scarcely even be approximated and in this instance we have not heard any statement given.

IT has been stated here, on what is considered good authority, that a Russian officer is now at Soochow making inquiry about the most eligible port for establishing an export mart for Tea to his country. The said officer is said to belong to the Russian Mission at Peking, and has obtained the imperial sanction to select a port of shipment for Teas to Russia, as last season that country could not obtain a sufficient quantity *viâ* the usual mart at Kiachta. Although not so stated, it is not improbable that politics have something to do in the matter, and the reports that Russia has offered aid to the Emperor of China to subdue the Insurgents, may still possibly add a new feature to the Russo-Turco question: should this indeed prove true, what a conflagration will burst forth hereafter out of the restless spirit of Russian ambition!

WE have received per *Gamecock*, Captain Osgood, California papers to 5th May. By them we learn that the gold produce of the first four months of 1854 is considered equal to that of the preceding year. The influx of population was reducing the price of labour. The Mint is coining and running into bars about 1,200,000 per month. The great exportation of gold has diminished, as larger quantities are required for the traffick of the State—and many articles which have drained the country heretofore of heavy sums of bullion are now produced in the country to a considerable extent, such as flour, barley, butter, potatoes and oats—for which as much as $800,000 were paid to importers only last year. This latter feature of the productiveness of the soil in cereals and dairy produce will be a grand resource, when the great thirst for gold has diminished and it becomes necessary more largely to employ machinery and scientific skill for the reduction of the precious metal.

We observe in the *Daily Alta* of May 4th, that a citizen of San Francisco, Mr. Silas E. Burrows, was about to undertake a "Peace Expedition to Japan"—for which purpose he has fitted out the "*Lady Pierce*"—"he purposes going to Jeddo, land there, propitiate the authorities, if possible, with gifts, and he says if he be well received he will present the "*Lady Pierce*" to the Emperor."

A couple of Japanese will be conveyed to their native country by the spirited adventurer in his fine clipper.

WE said in alluding to the Duty question in our last issue, that "the possibility of recovering such an amount [above one million of taels] in the present state of the Chinese exchequer, may prove in able hands a powerful instrument of good;"—this is indeed true and we hope that, as we have the game in our own hands, especial care will be taken that we lose not the advantage of our present commanding position—by deferring too much to the skilful finesse of Oriental diplomacy, and, in order to ingratiate ourselves with the Chinese high Authorities, yield to their wily misrepresentations the power we have to obtain redress, for the many disadvantages foreign trade has been placed under, by the weakness of a corrupt government, and the overweening superciliousness and ignorance of half-bred officials in communication with Foreign Consuls at this Port. The grand question impinges upon the payment of back duties since the taking of Shanghae in September last, by a party of Triads. Instead of leaving Chinese affairs to take their own course—the foreign Consuls in a spirit of Quixotism, came to the rescue of the Imperial government and resolved that no ship should leave this port without payment of duties, or, at any rate, without giving security for their payment if called upon by their respective Governments. This was subsequently proved to be in opposition to the course adopted by Sir George Bonham, in the case of Amoy—and the system met with so many difficulties here, from the incapability of the Chinese Government attending to its own affairs, that at length the U. S. Consul, at first the greatest supporter of the levy of the Imperial duties, declared Shanghae a free port—this phase of the question, however, lasted but a short time, for it was soon resolved by the Consuls of the three Treaty Powers to uphold the Taoutae in his new Custom-house, and enforce the guarantee for payment of duties at a future period. Meantime, all sorts of anomalies had occurred during the suspension of the local assessment of Duties by the Taoutae—some vessels had gone away without paying duties at all—or even giving promissory notes—the engagements of others were said to be so loose, that they could not be enforced in any court of law, and, at length, the Taoutae so far forgot the dignity of his office, as to wait upon a merchant in order to come to a private understanding about the payment of duties—which, if he had acted openly and fairly in the matter he would have received the countenance of the Treaty Consuls, to prevent any undue advantage being taken, by a vessel of a non-treaty power, to the great disadvantage of those merchants who had regular Consuls at the Port.

For a long period it had been expected, that the back duties must be thrown overboard, and the only anxiety seemed to be felt as to the future regulations to be enforced in regard to the Duty question, so that all Merchants might start fair in the ensuing season. This expectation however is at present wavering, as our new Superintendent of Trade and the American Commissioner have, for some time, had the question of payment of the back-duties under consideration. As we said last week, the question as to the payment of the arrears on the bonds is not yet finally decided,—and it may be as well, in the interim, to consider the question of compensation to foreign merchants for the losses they have sustained, owing to the non-fulfilment of Treaty engagements on the part of the Chinese Imperial Government, to protect Foreigners at the Five ports against their own lawless subjects, whereby the Import trade has been almost annihilated at this Port, and the Export trade very much embarrassed—besides the risk of life and limb, so vividly impressed on the residents by the occurrence of two inroads into the settlement, and the consequent necessity of expelling the disorderly soldiery from our vicinity. The loss of our Import trade has seriously crippled mercantile resources and the compulsory importation of bullion, at most ruinous exchanges, has enhanced the prices of produce some thirty or forty per cent—independent of the advantage taken, or necessity imposed on the Tea and Silk brokers, of enhancing the prices owing to troubles in the interior—besides the diverting a large portion of the Black Tea trade from this port to Foochow. All these losses have been mainly caused by the absolute inefficiency of the Chinese executive, which engaged by Treaty to protect the interests of Foreign Commerce and the lives and properties of Foreigners. In all these cases the Chinese Imperial Government has failed. The only protection Foreigners have enjoyed, has been provided by their own Government in part—partially by their own energies and well-timed precautions. Had it not been, under Providence, for the unanimity with which all Foreign Residents joined heart and hand to protect each other—where would now have been the flourishing settlement of Shanghae? If it had trusted to the imbecility of Woo, Taoutae, or the vigilance of the Chinese Government—the whole Foreign Community might have been slaughtered and their houses and property sacked and burnt. It is therefore, we consider, the bounden duty of our Plenipotentiaries, in any settlement they may propose in regard to the payment of arrears of duties or even of any duties whatsoever—to demand, in the first instance, full compensation for all losses incurred by the imbecility and neglect of a Government, in treaty with us to protect our persons and property as the first article states:—"There shall be peace and friendship "between their respective subjects, who "shall enjoy full security and protection "for their persons and property." What steps, we ask, did the Chinese Government adopt to secure either the one or the other? We answer, NONE!

IN considering the Duty question it must not be lost light of, although apparently the British and American Authorities are somewhat inclined to do so, that this question is not confined to the right and action of these two nations. Undoubtedly the Commerce of Great Britain and America has the principal claim on China, both from the magnitude of trade connected with those countries and the treaty rights they possess—nevertheless, in considering the payment of duties, the capability of vessels of any nation entering into competition with the merchant vessels of those two countries for the carrying trade, must have its full consideration. For the small trade now carried on by other countries will be very greatly and speedily augmented if, by the neglect of the Chinese authorities or from any other cause, it be found there is greater facility afforded or connived at, in the shipment by vessels of a non-treaty power.

In our issue of 4th February last (No. 184) will be found the letter of H. B. M.'s Consul to H. E. Woo, Taoutae, dated 30th January, 1854, on the subject of arrears and collection of the Duties—notifying reception of instructions from H. M.'s Government on the question at issue—which are as follows:—

These instructions have now arrived, and in substance declare that, although it was doubtless becoming to refrain from even the semblance of taking advantage of the distress of a Foreign Power with whom Great Britain has a treaty of amity, full sanction of the steps which, with this principle in view, I have been taking to protect in some sort the Imperial Revenue, can be accorded only on the conditions, first that the abeyance of the Custom-house Establishment be no more than a temporary evil; and secondly, that the vicarious reservation made by me of the duties upon British Trade, shall have been equally secured upon all those accruing from the commerce of other nations.

In other words, I am not, as British Consul, to continue collecting the duties for the Chinese Custom-house for an indefinite period: no such responsibility being imposed at all by Treaty, and the attempt having been found to be attended with serious difficulties. Nor are British Merchants to be required, unless the trade of other nations since the capture of Shanghae be shewn to have been equally taxed, to make payment of the duties ordinarily levyable.

As regards the past therefore, I must request you to ascertain and inform me, whether the Representatives of other Foreign Powers under whose sanction ships have traded since the 7th September, are willing and able, to call on shippers to make payment in fitting time for the accruing duties under their respective flags; that I may make my report to H. E. the Superintendent of Trade.

With respect to the future, you will perceive that I am not authorized to continue the Provisional Rules for a period of indefinite length. They have now been in operation for nearly 5 months, and it is therefore my duty to request you to state how soon you will be enabled to re-establish the Custom-house in a fitting locality and on the footing provided by Treaty; that business may be resumed and duties paid as heretofore without farther question.

The instructions as stated by H. M.'s Consul are surely explicit enough—What then has subsequently happened? In our very next issue appears the notification of the three Treaty-Consuls that they recognized the "temporary Custom-house on the North side of the Soochow Creek," but expressly, "upon the understanding that its surveillance is equally to affect every vessel of every nation, whether a Treaty Power or otherwise."—In our issue of the 11th of March is the correspondence of the Chamber of Commerce with the British Authorities, in which several cases of irregularity and evasion of duties are mentioned—we need only name the Robert, *Austrian* and the two Siamese ships *Favorite* and *Siam*.

On the 18th March the *Aristides* sailed for Montreal under that singular undertaking which has called forth so much comment—the particulars of which must still be fresh in the minds of our readers, and are more particularly detailed in our issue of April 1st. This led to the clearing of ships of Great Britain and America under similar stipulations and virtually put the payment of duties in abeyance. Absurd and discreditable as that arrangement was, it must not be forgotten that to the Taoutae Woo, belongs the honor of originating it, and though we can very well understand why single-minded Ministers should discountenance such a system, we do not so clearly see why the duty of collecting revenue on behalf of the Chinese Government should have been resumed, after having been abandoned by the express orders of the British Government.

The condition at one time insisted on as a primary one—the retaking of the City—seems as far as ever from fulfilment, while the imbecility and bad faith of the Chinese Authorities are more than ever apparent.

These considerations can hardly escape so keen a mind as that of our present Plenipotentiary, and we trust that good care will be taken both as regards the past and the future, that equal justice shall be meted out to all. It is not to be thought of, that because the British and Americans carry on a large trade that it is to be heavily taxed while that of the Non-Treaty powers is suffered to pass free. Should such be the result of the measures now in contemplation, neither the British nor American Commerce *under their own flags* can possibly be a large one long.

WHILST expressing our views on the urgency of obtaining fuller information on the actual state of Political and Religious affairs at Nanking—H. E. Sir John Bowring had already resolved to send two of H. M. Steamers to the Capital of the Insurgent Leaders in order to obtain some insight, if possible, into the peculiar views of the Princes of the rising Dynasty, more especially, we suppose, as to the light in which they hold Western Nations and the relations they will feel disposed to hold with Christian powers when they are in a position to treat with them.

It is needful therefore to state for the information of our foreign and other distant readers that the Steamers-of-War *Rattler* and *Styx* went up the Yang-tsze-keang on the 16th instant, having Mr. W. H. Medhurst, Chinese Interpreter to the Superintendency, on board the *Rattler*, accompanied by Mr. L. Bowring.

We believe it is the intention that Mr. Medhurst should seek by every available means to ascertain the feelings of the new dynasty towards civilized nations—to learn as far as possible the peculiar religious tenets of the Insurgents and how far the ill-omened reports are founded in fact, as to the erroneous views said to have been adopted by them in regard to their religion: questions it must be admitted of great importance to all European nations trading with this country and most particularly to Foreign merchants resident in China. It is not very likely that better intelligence will be derived from Nanking as regards the state of the war in the North than we gather from time to time from the *Peking Gazettes*—their partial stoppage for a time seems to show either that the communications between this and the Northern Capital are beset by bands of the Insurgents or else that the disturbances of the Capital and the surrounding country are greater than before, and thereby prevent the same attention being bestowed on their circulation as heretofore.

Another object of the visit of H. M. Steamers at the present time is to prosecute an inquiry about Coal, suitable for Steam navigation, which is very much wanted. If it be found possible to obtain this mineral it will be well worth the trouble of seeking it and endeavouring thereby, to open up a new mart for an article of large consumption at this juncture with our Steam-marine-force. We hope these inquiries will be steadily pursued and successfully carried out and thus arrive at a new phase of the "Opening of China" to Western enterprise.

JUST before going to press we have received a few additional *Peking Gazettes*, up to the end of May, the substance of which we hasten to communicate to our readers:—

The *Gazette* of the 29th of May contains a memorial from Lin-suy, in which he complains of the dilatoriness of a brigadier, who had been ordered to come from the San-hae pass,* and who falsely reported that he had arrived at the seat of war, when he had done no such thing. Lin-suy says, that he himself had been put at the head of 1,000 Ghirin Tartars, and on the 2nd of May had set out on his journey, urging at the same time four brigades of imperial troops to advance to the seat of war. The first brigade, was headed by Foo-hing, who said that he had led on his soldiers from the San-hae pass; according to the statement of the officer in charge of that pass, however, it appears that the said brigade did not expect to arrive at Fow-ching before the 24th of May. Lin-suy says that he was overwhelmed with astonishment on receiving this intelligence: and on referring to the public documents he found that on the 29th of April the following decree had been issued by the emperor; "According to King-shun's report, he had in obedience to orders a thousand men in readiness for action. At present the rebels at Fow-ching are not yet exterminated, while those from Gnan-hwuy province are still in possession of Lin-tsing: the insurgent bands being thus in great force, and Shing-paou being now engaged in leading on his troops to surround those at Lin-tsing, it is necessary that he should obtain all the aid which can possibly be afforded him, in order speedily to accomplish the affair. Let therefore King-shun and the rest of them take the thousand men that were in readiness, with a due proportion of cavalry and military requisites, and place them under the orders of Lin-suy;—let them also immediately set out on their journey through Teen-tsin, and join the camp. Let there be no delay. Respect this." Lin-suy says, that when he received this order, he felt impressed with the idea that the emperor was very anxious on the subject, and that expedition should be the order of the day: he also thought, that as the rebels were still in possession of Lin-tsing, and their bands in such force, the troops that had been sent to exterminate them should have hastened to invest that city. The 2d, 3d, and 4th brigades, which had been despatched on this service had arrived; but the first brigade, under Foo-hing, had given out that they meant to go to Fow-ching, which was after all only a pretence. Therefore, in addition to urging Foo-hing to set out immediately from Teen-tsin, Lin-suy thought it incumbent on him to report to the emperor the falsehood of the statement above alluded to, and to request that the individual may be handed over to the board for punishment. The emperor's reply is, Let it stand on record.

The above document is important as showing that the document circulated by the authorities here some time ago, stating that Lin-tsing had been retaken on the 22d of April, and that the rebels had been driven to the south of the Yellow river, is a fabrication; the above memorial also proves that towards the latter end of May the rebels were still in great force both in Fow-ching and Lin-tsing.

* The San-hae pass is situated at the end of the great wall, near the sea, Lat. 40° N., Long. 119° 48' E.

HAVING made enquiries as to the stoppage of our usual supplies of *Peking Gazettes* for so long a period, we have received the following statement from our correspondent at Soo-chow:—

There are four newspaper offices in Peking, but on account of the disturbed state of the Capital, three of them have been shut up. The remaining office cannot supply the demand for *Gazettes* from all quarters, on this account the readers of the *Gazette* in all the offices of Government, as well as the gentry who subscribe for the publication in question, are doomed for a time to be disappointed. Besides which a whole batch of *Gazettes* from the 18th of April to the 23d of May, were intercepted by the rebels, on the way between Peking and Soo-chow. The *Gazettes* from the 24th to the 27th of May have just reached us, from which we have made the following extracts:—

The *Gazette* of the 24th of May contains a report from Kung-wan and Kwei-shing, detailing the repulse of the rebels at King-chow,* in Hoo-pih province. "It seems that the rebels had advanced from Suy-chow† and Tsaou-yang‡, upon Gnan-luh§ and King-mun‖, when Kung-wan despatched the captain Wang-kwoh-tsae, and the lieutenant-colonel Tung-han-mei, with a body of men to Lung-hwuy bridge to intercept them. On the 9th of May a body of 4,000 rebels, attacked the above-named bridge, with great vehemence, when the captain above-named resisted their approach and killed one of the rebel chiefs. The rebels still came on, when the imperial troops met them and killed a great number of the enemy. The rebels then skulked into some houses on the north side of the bridge. The captain, however, threw some fire-arrows among them, by which means 100 were burnt, and the rest ran away. The captain then pursued them, to Ma-hwang hill, when Kwei-shing intercepted their retreat, and the rebels sustained a great defeat, in which about a dozen chiefs and eight hundred men were slaughtered, while 14 were taken prisoners. On the 14th of May, the rebels came to a place called Haou-tsze-k'how, when the lieutenant-colonel above-named killed a hundred of them, with one chief, and took ten prisoners, and a great quantity of military weapons. The rest of the rebels being hardly pressed by the imperial troops rushed into the water, where two hundred of them were drowned. Thus King-chow was relieved.¶ The emperor is much

* King-chow, Lat. 30° 27' N., Long. 112° 5' E.
† Suy-chow, Lat. 31° 47' N., Long. 113° 16' E.
‡ Tsaou-yang, Lat. 32° 10' N., Long. 112° 41' E.
§ Gnan-luh, Lat. 31° 12' N., Long. 112° 32' E.
‖ King-mun, Lat. 31° 5' N., Long. 112° 5' E.
¶ The relief of King-chow is rejoiced in, but the loss of four other cities in Hoo-pih, as above detailed, is sufficient to qualify the exultation.

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pleased with this intelligence and orders various rewards to be conferred upon the officers engaged. He charges them however to follow up their advantages, but to take especial care that the rebels do not escape in any other direction."

The *Gazette* of the 25th of May contains a report from Tsang-kih-lin-sin, in which is detailed an attack made by the rebels on the camp of Pei-ching. "According to his statement it appears that the rebels at Fow-ching, in Pih-chih-le, Lat. 37° 55' N., Long. 116° 13' E., had been surrounded by a deep ditch, within which they were closely besieged, with the various bodies of imperial troops encamped around, and a constant watch kept up—how comes it to pass, then, says the emperor, that on the 2nd of May, the rebellious thieves were allowed to rush out, in a large body, and make an attack upon Pei-ching's camp; thus bursting through the entrenchments intended to inclose them, whilst they burnt and blew up one of the imperial camps, and captured upwards of 100 horses. Pei-ching on a former occasion was found to have been off his guard, and when the present attack was made he has not been able to exert himself. Such cowardice and incapacity is truly to be deplored. In consequence of Tsang-kih-lin-sin's former report, Pei-ching was deprived of his button, but that is not a sufficient punishment for his fault. Let Pei-ching therefore be degraded from rank, but retained in the camp to see if he can redeem his character by future exertions. If he does not now exert himself, he shall be most severely punished. Respect this."

WE willingly give insertion to the letter of "A BRITISH MERCHANT" whose suggestions are at all times welcome to us. We had in types prior to reception of his letter our two leaders on the Duty-question. We trust that no means will be left untried to settle this vexed but most important discussion, both as regards its mercantile and international bearings, according to the impartial dictates of equity and justice, and then, we are sure, British Merchants generally will be perfectly satisfied with the award.

In the present aspect of affairs in regard to the Tartar Dynasty, which can be hardly said to govern,—with its prestige annihilated, its exchequer nearly empty and its armies defied wherever the rising power encounters them,—it cannot certainly be the time to enter into new treaties with such a Government. Should we succeed in obtaining all we demand, it would be truly looked upon as a strong bully hectoring it over a weak antagonist humiliated in the dust, and its provisions under such auspices could neither be considered honorable nor is it at all likely they would be lasting.

In conclusion, no one can be more sensitive than ourselves to the great responsibility we incur, in pointing out any course on such momentous matters as it is our by no means enviable task occasionally to undertake, but we shall always advocate, as far as we can detect it, that line of policy we deem most just and most honorable :—

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I trust to your impartiality as a Public Journalist to give publication in your next issue to a few remarks on the leading article with reference to the question of Duties, which appeared in last Saturday's *Herald*, more especially as that article gave expression to opinions widely different from those previously maintained by you.

I do not intend to enter at large into the much vexed question, I would simply ask, "Is the Imperial Government entitled to the payment of duties, or is it not?" This is a simple question of *right* and *wrong*. If the *Duties are due*, then why any hesitation as to the course to be pursued by our officials? If justice demands their payment it demands a full, prompt and unconditional payment. If the *Duties be not due*, I put it to you, whether it would not be something like robbery of the Mercantile body and most "derogatory to the good faith of the two Treaty powers" to resort to your extraordinary suggestion and employ such monies for the relief of foreign trade, i.e. as most of us understand you to mean, to hold them up as a Sugar-plum to bribe "the Powers that be" to give us a New Treaty on more favorable terms.

I maintain that the question of Duties ought to be settled on the plain and undeviating principles of *right* and *wrong* and *not on the principles of* mere expediency (if such a shuffling thing can be said to have any principles) and that the future more favourable Treaty regulations which you hold out to our view, should be demanded as becomes the great Nations concerned, on the broad and intelligible ground of international rights and reciprocal advantages and not on the mere purchase of "a million taels." As regards the question "Is it right to pay these duties?" I would ask, Have the mercantile body received the *quid pro quo?* Have we been protected? Is it not notorious that for nearly a twelvemonth we have had to protect ourselves at great cost both of money and life? protect ourselves too, *not* against *Rebels*, but against the Imperialists themselves, who are bound to protect us, but who even so late as last night again invaded our foreign settlement and deliberately fired upon our Marines!!

Before I close my letter, let me remark that as the public press is supposed to reflect public opinion and as those high in office are often indebted for the course they pursue to the "fourth power of the realm," a *newspaper Editor incurs* grave responsibility in making suggestions both calculated to mislead and involve in trouble those who may seek to carry them out.—I am, sir, your's obediently,

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Shanghai, 22nd June, 1854.

WE are enabled to give some further particulars of the present state of Nanking through the letter of *X. Y. Z.* which reached us last week, too late for publication. We are not conscious of implying any censure on His Excellency the American Commissioner, in our remarks upon the trip to Nanking, in our issue of 10th inst. What we said was, deploring the little information the last trip had brought us, and, in that we believe the public fully sympathises—we do not intend, however, to waste words upon hearsay—no *authentic* statement has been made as to the causes why the *Susquehanna* stayed so short a time at Nanking, and until that does transpire we shall reserve our own opinions :—

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—The public will no doubt sympathise with you in the regret you express, in your issue of the 10th instant, that the trip of the "*Susquehanna*" to Nanking did not result more satisfactorily as to the amount of information procured. But so far as your remarks imply a censure on His Excellency the American Commissioner, or those who accompanied him, they were entirely uncalled for. His Excellency is not responsible for the circumstances which rendered it necessary for him to cut short his visit and leave the place *before it could have been possible*, under the most favourable circumstances, to obtain satisfactory and reliable information on many points of great interest to the public. In order to learn all that it is desirable to know it would be necessary to spend some weeks at the place, so as to gain the confidence of the authorities, and to mingle freely with a large number of the more intelligent among the officials. If this could be accomplished at all while the present absurd pretensions are maintained, it could only be by great prudence, tact, and forbearance, with plenty of time to wait for favourable opportunities.

The visit of the "*Susquehanna*" however was not "nugatory." It is safe to presume that the object which His Excellency Mr. McLane had in view, was to obtain information which would be useful to himself and his government in determining the course of conduct to be observed towards the Insurgents. In this object it is believed he entirely succeeded. If he has not thought proper to publish official correspondence, which is the property of his government, it can be no just ground of complaint. The information obtained will *not be generally regarded as unimportant*, and if it do but induce others to seek for more, the visit of the "*Susquehanna*" will not have been in vain.

The facts embodied in the following paper, prepared originally for a different purpose, may perhaps serve in some measure to allay—perhaps only to increase—the public "irritation," but if you deem it of sufficint interest you are at liberty to lay it before your readers.—Yours very truly,

X. Y. Z.

**** The *Susquehanna* and her consort reached Nanking on Saturday afternoon the 27th May. On Tuesday morning a communication was received from the city in answer to one from Capt. Buchanan. Its contents have not been made public, but it is generally understood that it was similar in its tone to the communication addressed to Sir Geo. Bonham during the visit of the *Hermes*. It sets forth the same claims to universal supremacy, though it states those claims, it is believed, in stronger language, and with a more preposterous tone of self-conceit, than appears in the letter to the English Plenipotentiary. The feeling manifested however is the same. There is no evidence of any change of policy or of feeling towards foreigners since the visit of the *Hermes*. On the part of the people and subordinate officials the same friendly feeling was manifested that was observed a year ago.

These claims to superiority are not inconsistent with the existence of a purpose to encourage foreign commerce. They are the result of ignorance *and pride. They will however be a bar to the* formation of treaties, and therefore it becomes the treaty powers to set them right on this point as soon as possible. The reception given to foreigners at Nanking does not prove the existence of a feeling of hostility on the part of the insurgent chiefs. They are naturally averse to such visits because they cannot understand their object, and it is not strange that they should be suspicious of those whom they know to be on friendly terms with their enemies. How are they to know that their visitors are not spies seeking to gain information for the benefit of the Imperial generals? The visit of the *Susquehanna* has put us in possession of facts which prove that the insurgents have undisturbed control of a large extent of country—so large as to furnish a guarantee to their ultimate success. It is certain that they now have command of the Yang-tsz river, as far at least as the Po-yang lake, and probably much further. There seems to be nothing that can prevent their triumph but internal dissensions, of which at present no symptoms appear. It is therefore a question of some importance to the treaty powers *whether they will insist upon some understanding* with the rising party now, or wait until they shall have gained the Empire.

In the immediate vicinity of Nanking however the country is not in the power of the insurgents. An imperialist force is encamped near the East-gate, and this prevents the exercise of authority by the insurgents over the country people. A daily market is held at a point about a mile distant from the city wall, for the sale of poultry, vegetables, meat, and other produce. The country people who attend it still shave their heads, and are not permitted to approach any nearer to the city than the site of the market.

The city itself is under strict martial law, and indeed is at present a mere military camp. The most rigid discipline and perfect order are maintained. None are permitted to pass in or out at the gates without special permission. When the city was taken, the victors seem to have regarded the place and all within it as their own. The inhabitants became members of the army. The women and young children were separated from the men, and reside in a separate quarter of the city, all being clothed and *fed from* the public stores. All property was of course turned over to the public treasury. The people are all well clothed, and doubtless have an abundance of rice to eat, though the supply of other articles of diet may not be very abundant. *The use of tobacco* is not only prohibited, but the prohibition is made effectual. The prohibition of opium is of course still more carefully enforced. Betel nut however is freely used. Grain junks bring constant supplies of rice from the country bordering on the Yang-tsz, and some were seen which had just arrived from the province of Hu-peh. Large parties of women were seen carrying the rice into the city. It was packed in small bags, and each woman carried one on her shoulder. Men are not entirely excluded, during the day at least, from the women's quarter, for many were seen in the streets. Gaily dressed ladies were occasionally met with, on horse-back or on donkeys, riding astride like the men, and like them having their heels instead of their toes in the stirrups.

Where every thing is common property there *can of course be no trade*. No shops were seen, nor any articles exposed to sale; nor could boats, sedan chairs, or horses, be obtained for hire. Boats were abundant, and their use was cheerfully granted occasionally when needed, without pay. The boats are propelled, not by sculling, but by oars, and were not managed with as much ease and skill as are seen at Shanghae.

For the palaces of the kings, and the capital of a great empire, there can be no more magnificent situation than that of Nanking. It is enclosed by a complete circle of hills, of various height, which at once give an air of grandeur and beauty to the scenery, and furnish great facilities for military defence. The walls, which are some forty or fifty feet high, are built around the base of this mountain circle, the front of the hill in many places being cut away so that the wall forms a facing to it; and in some places the solid rock raised by the hand of nature, constitutes the wall. It is in that case cut smooth to correspond with the face of the portion built of brick. The tops of the hills may be seen at most points rising above the parapet, sometimes only a few feet, and sometimes twice the height of the wall itself. By the best accounts the circumference of the wall is about twenty miles. A party mounted a very high hill just within the northern or E-fung gate, expecting to get a good view of the city from so elevated a point. But instead of seeing before them a crowded city, they looked down upon a *wide expanse of forest*, not dense indeed, but to all appearance almost unbroken, and covered with an exuberant foliage. The scene was one of great beauty. Nothing was to be seen of the city; but an immense gateway—or monumental erection—apparently *of stone, towered* above the trees at the distance of five or six miles, while on the opposite side of the circle arose the far famed porcelain tower. The grass-covered hills surrounded on all sides this magnificent park, and one high peak appeared in the centre of the basin, surmounted by a watch-tower. The city proper lies on the southern side of the enclosure, and was completely hid behind the forest-garden by which it is surrounded.

In passing through the city little was seen to distinguish it from other Chinese cities, except that some of the streets are very wide, and appear to be kept in a state of cleanliness not often seen in China. The houses are generally low, and many of them at present uninhabited, and much broken up. But there is nothing like the melancholy desolation which was witnessed at Chin-kiang-fu, or like the still more fearful destruction by fire, which took place at Wu-hu.

As to the religious features of this remarkable movement several facts of great interest have been brought to light. The leaven of fanaticism which has been manifested from the first is operating for *evil, and developing itself in new forms*. The Eastern King has added to the titles which have heretofore appeared in connection with his name two others. He has applied to himself the terms employed in Gutzlaff's version of the New Testament for "the Comforter," and that used by Morrison to designate the Holy Ghost. In all his proclamations posted on the walls he appears with these titles:—"the Comforter, the Holy Divine Breath." He doubtless is ignorant of the true import of these terms, and is not aware of the blasphemy of which he is guilty. This consideration may palliate, but cannot excuse such an appropriation of terms which he must well know are applied to a sacred use. From all that is known of this man we cannot doubt that he is a cunning impostor, and he seems to have the chief management of affairs in his own hands. He was constantly referred to among the insurgents as the source of authority. It might perhaps be inferred from this that Hung-siu-tsiuen is no longer living, but when inquiry was made about him the uniform testimony was that he was living and well, and resided within the city.

T'ai-ping wang himself can hardly be excused on the the score of ignorance when he gives out that he is the brother of Jesus. There can no longer be a doubt that he means to claim a relationship peculiar to himself, since he founds upon *it a title to the homage of all nations.* An officer of rank in an interview with a gentleman who visited him at his residence in the city insisted strongly upon this relationship, and upon the consequent obligation of the "foreign brethren" to come to court with "tribute," and prepared to submit to the "ceremonials" of the "celestial dynasty;" that is, doubtless, to perform the prescribed number of prostrations. Having duly impressed upon his visitor the necessity of compliance with the proper ceremonies, he held a consultation with his colleague, called for horses, and without a word of explanation they both abruptly left the room. His haughty and peremptory tone had satisfied his guest that there was little hope at that time of drawing out their peculiar views in a friendly conversation. The official had gone no doubt to receive the commands of his superiors, and his guest meanwhile awaited his return until the approach of evening reminded him that it was time to set out for the ship, some seven miles distant. His attempt to leave was resisted by the attendants almost to the point of actual force, and *with an exhibition of anger on the part of some of* them which contrasted strangely with the friendly feeling that seemed to prevail outside of the walls. The crowds in the streets however were perfectly respectful; and it was plain that the angry attendants had some wholesome dread of the power of the foreigners.

Whatever Hung-siu-tsiuen may mean by calling himself the brother of Jesus, it is but justice to say that no evidence was found of its being insisted on as an essential article of faith among the mass of his followers. No other person but the one above referred to made any allusion to it, and several officers who subsequently visited the steamer, when asked what was meant by it, professed themselves unable to give any information on the subject. They were so evidently puzzled that it was plain their attention had never been called to the matter before.

Each of the other kings has also assumed a high sounding title, as appears from the following ode, given out "by the favour of the Heavenly Father, the Heavenly Elder Brother, and the Heavenly king, that all soldiers and people under heaven *may* celebrate praises in accordance with it."

"Praise the Supreme Ruler, who is the holy Heavenly Father, the only one true God.

Praise the Heavenly Elder Brother, the Saviour of the world, who lay down his life for men.

Praise the Eastern king, the Holy Divine Breath [i.e. the Holy Spirit, as used by Morrison] who atones for faults and saves men.

Praise the Western king, the rain teacher, an as high as heaven honourable man.

Praise the Southern king, the cloud teacher, an as high as heaven upright man.

Praise the Northern king, the thunder teacher, an as high as heaven benevolent man.

Praise the Assistant king, the lightning teacher, an as high as heaven righteous man.

How different are the true doctrines from the doctrines of the world.

They are able to save men's souls, causing the enjoyment of happiness without end.

The wise with exultation receive them as their source of happiness.

The foolish when awakened may know by them the way to Heaven.

The grace of the Heavenly Father is vast, exceeding great, without bounds;

He spared not his first born Son, but sent him down into the world

To lay down his life for the redemption of our sins.

If men experience repentance their souls shall ascend to heaven."

The last part of the hymn is taken from the Book of Religious Precepts. The name of the "Celestial king," it will be observed is omitted in the ode. Is it because he has forbidden its being so used? The second clauses of the stanzas relating to the "Heavenly Brother" and the Eastern King have been altered, since the first publication of the piece, by pasting a slip over the characters originally printed. Before the alteration these clauses read respectively—"an as high as heaven holy man"—and —"*an as high as heaven holy spirit*" (ling).

The titles applied to these kings are no doubt mere empty names without any specific meaning, and are not necessarily to be understood as implying a claim to any super-earthly dignity.

Whatever might be thought of such an ode among persons better instructed, there is the best evidence that it is not regarded as offering worship to the kings mentioned. The uniform testimony at *Nanking was that* none but the Heavenly Father and Heavenly Elder Brother were worshipped. This worship is very simple. Before each of the three meals an offering is placed upon the table, consisting of three bowls of rice, three bowls of vegetables, and three cups of tea or wine. Then all join in a hymn, remaining seated, after which they kneel and offer a short prayer. There is preaching as often as the proper authorities give orders for it. A large stage erected in an open field was said to be used as a pulpit on such occasions.

Little evidence was found of religious culture, or of any just appreciation, by the mass, of the doctrines of Christianity. This indeed could not be expected. Yet many of the multitude who visited the steamers could repeat the ten commandments as given in their books. In speaking of the Deity they invariably use the expression T'ien-foo, Heavenly Father. The printing of the Bible is still going on, and the Old Testament has been carried at least as for as Joshua. Their publications were repeatedly inquired for, but full sets could not be procured. They were promised however, and had there been more time these promises would no doubt have been fulfilled.

Of the crowds who covered the decks of the steamers there were men from almost every province of the Empire, but Hu-peh and Hu-nan seem to have contributed most *largely* to the forces of the insurgents. A few were from Kwang-si. These latter were all young men of unusually fine appearance, and more than ordinary intelligence, and those were distinguished by some slight peculiarities of dress.

On Wednesday morning the vessels weighed anchor and proceeded up the river. One of the *Susquehanna's* men died during the day, and was buried on the following morning on a high point of land near the place of anchorage for the night, about twelve miles below Wu-hu. The place was hence named from the man whose body rests upon it, McKinley's point. The expedition reached the city of Wu-hu on Thursday morning. Here the most cordial feeling was manifested by the authorities and people. The visit to this place was of great interest, as it afforded an opportunity of learning from personal observation the character of the insurgent rule over the people in districts which are no longer the seat of war. The state of things is entirely different from that at Nanking. The people are engaged in their ordinary avocations. Shops are opened, and *trade carried on, as under the old regime*, though the former prosperity of the place is by no means restored. Here there is no separation of the men and women, as at Nanking, but the laws prohibiting the use of opium and tobacco are rigidly enforced. The people stand in great awe of their new rulers, and are obviously governed with a strong hand. The city has suffered severely in the war, a large portion of it having been burned, leaving many acres of land covered with heaps of rubbish and crumbling walls.

Few if any of the people had ever seen a foreigner or a foreign vessel before, and their curiosity and wonder were very great. The greatest deference was shown however to those who went ashore. In several instances respectable men even fell on their knees in the street before the foreigners and their guides, to testify their respect. The place cannot have been more than three or four months under the undisturbed control of the insurgents, as was shown by the short hair of the inhabitants, who are not now permitted to shave the head. It was first taken on the 4th of March, 1853. The inhabitants probably fled at that time, and have since gradually returned.

Of the many officials who here visited the steamer one stated that he was on his way up the river to attend to the collection of the revenue. Another was going up for charcoal for the use of his "celestial majesty;" and *a third was* in charge of a raft of heavy timber, designed for the erection of palaces, at Nanking, for the parents of the five kings. A variety of coal was found at Wu-hu said to have come from the province of Hu-peh.

The above are some of the most important facts brought to our knowledge by the visit of the *Susquehanna*. We are still left in a great measure destitute of the data necessary for forming a reliable judgment as to the character of the men who seem destined to rule this vast empire.

May the *Susquehanna* prove but the harbinger of fleets of noble steamers, more numerous and powerful than those which now float on the bosom of those other "Sons of the Ocean" in the opposite hemisphere. There is no where to be found a more noble river than the Yang-tsz for the purposes of steam navigation.

Shanghae, June 14th, 1854.

(From the Singapore Free Press Extra, June 4th.)

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

LONDON, *Wednesday, April 26th*, 1854.

Telegraphic despatches announce the Bombardment of Odessa by the combined Fleets and the taking of the Batteries after a strong resistance. The town is almost completely destroyed. Silistria has been besieged and burnt by the Russians. The Russians have been again beaten by the Turks near Kalafat. The French Fleet is arrived in Kioje Bay. A great number of Russian vessels have been already captured. The Russian Army is decimated by dysentery in the Debrucha. The Russian Ambassador Bunsen is replaced by Bunsoff. The Greeks expelled from Turkey are well received by the Russians. Sugar and tea are well supported. Coffee heavy. Indian Peninsular ½ premium. Stock 230, 233. Bonds 105 discount.

(From the Straits Times Extra, June 4th.)

LONDON, *April 24th*, 1854.

A telegraphic communication (given below) reports the destruction of Odessa by the Anglo-French force.

Parliament was adjourned on the 11th instant until the 27th for the Easter recess.

The New Reform Bill is withdrawn until the termination of the war.

The 27th instant is appointed as a day of national fast and humiliation on account of the war.

Reinforcements continue to be despatched almost daily to the Army of the Danube as well as to the Baltic Fleet.

The French are pushing on a force of infantry and artillery to the Baltic to act on land.

The fleets under Sir Charles (Napier) have already taken 15 prizes.

The Russians have crossed the Danube in strong force and then secured possession of the mouth of that river. The Turks have fallen back upon Varna.

The Black Sea Fleet are cruizing near Varna and a portion are off Odessa, which it is believed they will bombard.

The Circassians are rising against the Russians in Asia and driving them out of the country.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria takes place this day.

News is to hand of an outbreak at Barcelona attended with much loss of life.

Sir Charles Napier has now 40 ships of war under his command and several French ships. A fleet of 27 French men-of-war and corvettes are now in the channel on their way to join Sir Charles.

The whole of the first expeditionary force has by this time landed at Gallipoli in the Dardanelles.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MALTA, *20th April*, 1854.

A Greek schooner laden with 200 barrels of Gunpowder, 30 cases of Muskets, and a quantity of Gun Cartridges, intended for the Greek insurgents, had been captured by the French War Steamer *Heron*, and the whole cargo thrown overboard. On the 12th several French regiments left Gallipoli for Rodosto and Selivyra. The number of Anglo-French troops then at Gallipoli was 34,850; *they were well provided for*, enjoying excellent health and longing to meet the Russians; the greatest order and good feeling existed in the Camp. On the 26th March a slight engagement took place at Kalafat, in which the Russians were defeated. among these who particularly distinguised themselves appear the names of Col. Skandar Bay, Messrs. Mercier and Du Puy, French officers, each commanding a Regiment of Horse, Major O'Reilly (British) and Lent. Gardino, (Piedmontese). It was reported that all the Greek ports were shortly to be blockaded by the Anglo-French fleet,—Patras was already blockaded.

MALTA, *1st May*, 1854.

A report is in circulation about the Town that a Russian war-steamer, with a convoy of 11 merchant vessels had been captured by the Anglo-French fleet.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MALTA, *24th April*, 1854.

The Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Lucan, Sir George Brown and the several staffs have at length taken their departure by way of Paris, where the hospitalities and good fellowship of the French Emperor and the people induced them to halt in lengthened festivities. *All these are now fairly on their way.*

The "*Times*" has recently laid before its readers what purports to be the copy of the Will of Peter the Great. If it be genuine it serves to shew that in all his recent diplomacy and subsequent aggressive acts, Nicholas has but followed in the path marked out for the successors of the Great Peter, by his last will and testament. Be it as it may the document unfolds a deep-laid and dangerous plot against the liberties and progress of not only Europe, but the world.

BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, *April 26th*, 1854.

News has been received of the destruction of Odessa by the allied Fleets. Sillistria has also fallen. The French fleet, 27 sail, has reached the Baltic, and anchored in the Bay of Kioje, not far from Copenhagen. Cholera is reported to have appeared in the Russian army.—Consols at 88½.

HERMANN CREDNER'S OVERLAND TELEGRAPHIC EXPRESS.

TRIESTE, *27th April*, 1854.

BERLIN, *20th April.*—To-day the Austro-Prussian offensive and defensive treaty has been signed by the Minister President for the part of Prussia, and by General Hess and Count Thun for that of Austria.

BERLIN, *22d April.*—The Prussian correspondence says with regard to the Austro-Prussian alliance:—"We derive from the same the confidence, that *future* events will find Germany united and well prepared. At the same time we find in that act the necessary consequence and complement of the Protocol, which has been signed recently at Vienna, in common with the Western Powers, and with whose maxims that alliance stands in perfect unison."

VIENNA, *22d April.*—It is said that a prominent point of the offensive, and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia, is the obligation for Prussia to keep on foot an army of 120,000 men, for the protection of the Austrian territory, in the event that Austria should be obliged to employ her troops abroad in the South-east.

VIENNA, *24th April.*—We received the following accounts from Odessa:—An English steamer, ordered to Odessa, to take on board the English and French Consuls, was fired upon the moment she appeared near the harbour, notwithstanding her having hoisted the truce-flag. The same reception by the Russian batteries received a boat, which, also under a truce-flag, attempted to come on shore with despatches for the Consuls. These latter in consequence of an order of the Czar had left Odessa previously on board a sailing vessel, and arrived at Constantinople on the 8th instant. After this act 4 steamers and 12 ships of the line appeared in sight of Odessa and captured 3 Russian coasting vessels with their cargoes. Accounts from the seat of war report that the Russians have bombarded Silistria on the 14th instant.

ODESSA, *21st April.*—The Anglo-French fleet, numbering 26 sail, is at anchor since yesterday before our harbour.

TRIESTE, *27th April.*—Latest intelligence from the seat of war.—The latest news from Constantinople, received yesterday by steamer, reach till the 17th inst. The war-steamer *Himalaya* had arrived with 2,000 English troops, part of whom have been lodged in a palace of the Sultan. Lord Redcliffe had caused the declaration of war of the allied Powers to be placarded at the corner of the streets. Two palaces are prepared for the reception of the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon. Part of the Greeks who are to be expelled from the Turkish States have obtained a delay. The Catholic Greeks are allowed to remain in Turkey. *Volo is reported to have been plundered* by 5,000 Egyptian soldiers. At Gallipoli the French steamer *Napoleon* had arrived with troops, and there are till now 25,000 men French and 8,000 English assembled. Troops had been quartered in a Mosque, which caused great indignation at Constantinople. At Salomich reigned great animosity amongst the Ulemas against the English; the Bazar and the Ghetto in that place have been destroyed by fire. Omar Pacha has still his head-quarters at Schumla, for the present the bulwark of the Turkish Empire, where there are concentrated 70,000 combatants. Prince Paskiewitch had arrived the 15th instant at Bukarest.

☞ *See next page* (188).

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The slow progress of the Russians in the Debrudscha is partly attributed to the great difficulty to supply the army with the necessary provisions in that country. They continue to fortify their positions there, and Prince Paskiewitch was expected at the army the 27th. The Turkish forces under the command of Mustafa Pacha are concentrated near Bazardschik; from Hirsova it is reported that the Kossacks had occupied the bridge of Karassa near Kustenje, and passed the rampart of Trajan in several places. According to reports from Ternu the Turks have crossed the Danube near Nekopolis. At Galatz General Schilder had informed the Austrian Lloyd's Agent that he intended to obstruct the mouth of the Danube at Sulina, by sinking there three vessels filled with earth. Letters from Athens up to the 24th instant announce that numbers of Greek are arriving there from every part of the Ottoman Empire. The town is provided only for 12 days with corn. The English and French ambassadors have made energetic declarations to the Greek government: all objects and stores destined for the insurgents shall be captured, every person trying to join them put before a court martial, and—if having offered resistance—shot. The English Ambassador menaced with a blockade, and even dethronization. French men-of-war are watching the Gulf of Corinth, and the communications between the Peloponnesus and Continental Greece are stopped. The insurrection in Thessalia and Epirus is maintained, however no decisive advantage seems to have been gained on either side, the various chiefs of the insurrection are said to be disunited amongst themselves.

COPENHAGEN, *24th April.*—For the blockade of the coast of Finland, one part of the English fleet has sailed for the Gulf of Finland, and the other for the Gulf of Bothnia. The whole French Baltic fleet had arrived at Kioge Bay.

VIENNA, *26th April.*—The Russians are about to evacuate Lesser Wallachia, and have begun their retrograde movements from the lines of Kalafat towards R.dovan and Crajova. They are transferring their hospitals from Crajova to Bucharest.

VIENNA, *24th April.*—The army of the South-east, ready to enter in activity, numbers, with the reserves, 450,000 men.

TRIESTE, *27th April.*—The Duke of Cambridge is expected to-day from Vienna, where, upon invitation from the Imperial Court, he has assisted at the nuptials of the Emperor. On this occasion the martial law, having been in vigor till now in the Italian, Hungarian and Gallician provinces, has been revoked, and a large amnesty for crimes of high-treason proclaimed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—April 16, James Armstrong, from Shanghae.

A Coroner's inquest was held last evening (24th) on the body of Richard Meredith, a house-carpenter, late of Shanghae, who dropped down in an apoplectic fit in his own house about one o'clock. Deceased was a very dissipated character, and the medical man having given it as his opinion that the fit was brought on by drinking, the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*China Mail*, May 25.

The Chinaman who has been so long a prisoner of the Nan-hai in Canton for having, in opposition to the will of the inhabitants of his district, rented a house to Dr. Hobson, the Medical Missionary, has been at last liberated on the demand of Sir John Bowring, who, we are told, on being applied to by the man's family, wrote to the Viceroy insisting on his release. To this His Excellency acceded, solely to prevent any unpleasant discussion in an approaching interview betwixt him and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Whatever may be said on the score of diplomacy in Sir John thus interfering on behalf of a Chinese subject, imprisoned, even though unjustly, by his own authorities, no one will dispute that the cause of humanity, at all events, has been served by such interference.—*Ibid.*

The following appointments appear in the last *Gazette:*—

Mr. Alcock, to be Consul at Canton.
Mr. D. B. Robertson, Consul at Shanghae.
Mr. Harry Parkes, Consul at Amoy.
Mr. M. C. Morrison, to be Interpreter at Canton.
Mr. H. N. Lay, to be assistant Chinese Secretary to the Superintendency.—*Ibid.*

We have in the present issue to report the most authentic account of an attack by Chinese pirates upon a square-rigged vessel, manned by Europeans, which has taken place in these seas for many years. The following are the particulars as furnished to us:—

The Dutch barque *Johan Paul*, Captain John Poort, when about 50 miles East of Hai-nan, was attacked and boarded, at 6 P.M. on the 14th instant, by five pirate junks, each containing about 60 men. After a severe struggle, the crew, the greater portion of whom were wounded, were driven forward at the point of the spear into the forecastle; but the Mate, having been severely injured, was unable to follow, and was thrown overboard.

Towards 2 or 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, it being then moonlight, Captain Poort was taken out of the forecastle and led aft, when one of the pirates, seeing him covered with blood, out of compassion threw his jacket over him, and gave him a glass of wine.

At daylight, 19 junks were alongside, the crews of which compelled the barque to bear down upon some Chinese merchantmen, one of which, coffee-laden, was captured and pillaged.

In the afternoon of the 15th, the barque was given up to Captain Poort, with a chop to pass him through the pirate fleet.

The headman of the pirates having ascertained that the *Paul Johan* was a Dutch vessel, asked the Captain why he had not hoisted his colours, in which case they would not have molested him; adding, however, that had she been an English vessel, they would certainly have killed all on board. But it may be mentioned, that the pirates did not forget to take with them the ship's chronometer and every thing else of value they could lay their hands on.

The vessel arrived in the harbour this afternoon.—*Ibid.*

The Editor of the *China Mail* being constrained, for the sake of his health, to leave China for some months, his business will conducted in his absence by Mr. Andrew S. Dixson.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Celestial.
Hongkong.—Lightfoot, Skimmer of the Seas, and Stephen Baldwin.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

June 17, Plymouth (U S Sloop) *for* Cruise.
21, Akbar, ,, London.
22, Nymph, ,, Hongkong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 16	Sassoon Family	B. brig	190	Dring	Bombay	Mar. 11	Opium	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
,, 18	Queen of the East	A. ship	1240	Bartlett	Hongkong	May 23	Ballast	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.
,, 18	Klazina	Du. bk.	464	Browning	Hongkong	May 29	Coals	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 18	Concordia	Da. bk.	220	Broderson	Hongkong	June 1	Sundries	Hanbury and Co.
,, 18	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	June 3	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 19	Horatio	A. ship	460	Croker	Hongkong	June 2	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 19	Messenger Bird	A. bark	430	Doone	Hongkong	June 2	Sundries	Russell and Co.
,, 19	Brenda	A. brig	299	Stone	Hongkong	June 2	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 21	Gamecock	A. ship	1400	Osgood	California	May 5	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 21	David Brown	A. ship	1718	Breadster	Hongkong	June 5	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 21	Analda	A. schr	108	Ebsworthy	Cruise	June—	Ballast	J. Dewsnap.
,, 21	Saghalien	B. ship	377	Thomson	Singapore	May—	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
,, 22	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	205	Jamieson	Hongkong	June 16	Opium	E.Warden, P.&O.Agent.
,, 22	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	June 11	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 23	Sea King	B. ship	895	Forman	Hongkong	June 15	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGER—per *Nymph*, G. J. Bennetts, Esq.
per *Lady Mary Wood*,—1st Class—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Nye, Miss P. Nye, child and 2 European and 2 Chinese servants, Messrs. J. A. Amory, J. T. Huttleston, E. Waller, C. Wills, Lieut. J. M. Bruce and Sankee.

CLEARANCES.

We have altered the title to this Table as we find errors occur from stating it as a *Departure* Table, the dates given are the *Clearances* of the Consulate.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
June 16	Akbar	B. ship	819	Seon	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
,, 20	Great Britain	B. ship	492	Pinel	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 22	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 24	Brenda	A. brig	299	Stone	Hongkong	Ballast	Bull, Nye & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Analda	June 21	A. schr	108	Ebsworthy	J. Dewsnap.		
Concordia	June 18	Da. bk.	220	Broderson	Hanbury and Co.	London	Early
Confucius	June 4	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
David Brown	June 21	A. ship	1718	Breadster	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Flora	May —	Du. sh.		Vanderuyk	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Gamecock	June 21	A. ship	1400	Osgood	Russell and Co.		
Horatio	June 19	A. ship	460	Croker	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Iona	June 22	B. schr	147	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	25th inst.
Klazina	June 18	Du. bk.	464	Browning	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Lady Mary Wood	June 22	B. str.	250	Jamieson	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.	Hongkong	28th inst.
Mathilde	June 12	H. brig	230	Eriken	Turner and Co.	London	Early
Messenger Bird	June 19	A. bark	430	Doone	Russell and Co.		
Nuevo Bilbayno	May 12	Sp. brig	300	Vasquez	Russell and Co.	Manila	Early
Queen of the East	June 18	A. ship	1240	Bartlett	Mackenzie, Brothers and Co.	London	Early
Saghalien	June 21	B. ship	377	Thomson	Gilman, Bowman and Co.		
Sassoon Family	June 16	B. brig	190	Dring	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.		
Sea King	June 23	B. ship	895	Forman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Encounter	HMSc.-St	14	906	175	Capt. G. O'Callaghan.	1846	450
Grecian	H.M.Brig	12	484	130	Com. Hon. G. D. Keane.	1846	..
Styx } (*On a Cruise*)	H.M. Str.	6	1056	160	Com. F. Woollcombe.	1848	280
Rattler } (*On a Cruise*)	HMSc.-St	11	888	130	Com. A. Mellersh.	1849	200
Barracouta	H.M. Str.	6	1048	..	Com. George Parker.	1849	..
Winchester	H.M.Ship	50	1487	450	Capt. J.F.B.Wainwright.	1849	..
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Vandalia	U.S.Sloop	20	900	220	Com. John Pope.	1853	..
Susquehanna	U. S. Str.	9	2500	350	Com. Buchanan.	1850	800
—*French.*—				180			
Colbert	H.I.M.Str	6	1600		Capt. de Beaudean.	1852	320

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

DESTINATION.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,000,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	126,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	306,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

*. By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *vid* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*, *From 1st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	*N'keens* Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels	....	....	853,920	2,094	....	54	......
In August,		6	,,	....	....	1,957,800	10,534	....	169	40
In September,		11	,,	....	....	4,706,313	5,640	....	90	......
In October,		5	,,	....	....	4,016,690	906	....	101	......
In November,		4	,,	....	....	2,079,084	2,328	....	......	......
In December,		6	,,	....	....	3,205,800	8,542	....	......	......
1854—In January,		5	,,	....	....	3,160,008	4,006	....	......	......
Total lbs. from 5th July to 27th Jan., 1854,				....	....	20,030,915	34,250	....	414	40
1854										
Mar. 2	Lockett,	576	Liverpool	....	....	480,000	484	....	......	......
,, 25	Dannebrog,	318	London	....	....	....	523	....	......	......
,, 28	Daniel Ross,	408	London	....	....	....	180	....	......	......
,, 29	John Wood,	570	London	....	....	442,453	1,986	....	......	......
,, 31	Dumfries,*	468	Liverpool	....	....	500,702	....	....	......	......
April 1	Early Bird,	363	London	....	....	380,700	487	....	......	......
,, 8	Onward,	874	London	....	....	795,900	1,527	....	......	......
,, 20	Grange,	300	London	....	....	314,533	274	....	......	......
May 9	Geelong,	392	London	....	....	200,000	1,814	....	......	......
,, 11	Emily,	252	Liverpool	....	....	145,504	176	....	......	......
,, 19	Zodiac,	340	London	....	....	426,000	174	....	......	......
June 14	Akbar,	819	London	....	....	638,084	1,058	....	......	......
,, 20	Great Britain,	492	London	....	....	483,080	72	....	......	......

* Lost on a reef off the Pescadores, on the 11th April, 1854.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
Total from 11th July, 1853, to 14th Mar., 1854.				....	....	61,773	9,562	cases 35
Apr. 3	Nymph,	106	Hongkong	....	....	25,000	....	....
,, 12	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	1,170	....
,, 13	Erin,	40	Lookong	....	....	....	85	....
,, 13	Iona,	144	Hongkong	....	....	....	122	....
,, 21	Matilde,	230	Hongkong	....	....	....	185	....
,, 23	Audax,	150	Hongkong	....	....	....	33	....
,, 26	Snipe,	176	Hongkong	....	....	75,000	....	....
May 5	Santiago,	193	Hongkong	....	....	....	83	....
,, 9	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	1,007	....
,, 10	Brenda,	299	Hongkong	....	....	....	45	....
,, 15	Nymph,	106	Hongkong	....	....	....	34	....
,, 23	Storm,	....	Hongkong	....	....	....	493	....
,, 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	218	....
June 1	Audax,	150	Hongkong	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA, *From 1st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Total lbs. from 1st Sept., 1843, to 8th Feby., 1854.				....	....	1,876,404	....	....
Mar. 13	Aurora,	380	Sydney	....	....	240,000	....	....
Apr. 19	Formosa,	406	Australia	....	....	367,900	....	....
May 11	Bride,	172	Sydney	....	....	73,800	....	....
,, 11	Richard & William,	163	Sydney	....	....	96,000	....	....
June 3	Bitah,	177	Sydney	....	....	95,000	....	....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black*	Total Pounds	*Raw Silk* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
1853—In July,		1	Vessel,	1,832	....	1,813	....	451	....	4,096	220,547	....	....	....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,325
In September,		3	,,	844,553	90,540	79,391	169,195	164,772	90,298	1,438,749	401,779	....	....	....	....	401,779	1,840,523	209	2,400
In October,		5	,,	1,632,900	200,600	377,000	371,700	349,400	276,200	3,205,200	434,300	....	16,000	42,600	....	493,500	3,701,300	81	4,300
In November,		3	,,	1,242,600	73,940	209,200	203,800	213,300	151,000	2,100,912	94,000	....	....	18,700	....	112,700	2,213,612	32	5,835
In December,		4	,,	914,495	104,200	165,964	166,536	246,262	113,207	1,710,664	114,377	....	....	49,200	....	163,577	1,874,241	83½	5,654
1854—In January,		2	,,	653,513	59,170	125,392	142,553	113,408	76,309	1,180,345	47,500	....	....	....	....	47,500	1,227,845	236	5,700
From July 18 to Jan. 18, 1854—Total lbs.				5,280,893	528,450	958,760	1,053,784	1,087,593	707,014	9,639,966	1,312,503	....	16,000	110,500	6,732	1,446,335	11,085,901	649½	34,411
1854																			
Mar. 1	Helena,	596	New York	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,300	5,200	7,100	48,400	548,000	....	....	....	....	548,000	596,400	6½	....
,, 2	Wild Duck,	....	New York	459,700	68,300	105,300	58,000	87,000	38,400	817,600	8,400	....	....	....	....	8,400	826,000	8	....
,, 22	Mandarin,	776	New York	293,800	13,100	40,200	58,300	50,200	31,800	487,400	162,100	....	....	....	....	162,100	649,400	37	12,690
Apr. 21	Rose Standish,	940	New York	533,400	31,100	100,200	113,100	128,850	58,300	964,950	248,700	....	....	....	....	248,700	1,213,650	78	6,425
,, 28	Jacob Bell,	1600	New York	262,465	35,057	155,589	47,978	89,098	25,506	615,693	464,552	....	....	....	....	464,552	1,080,245	48	7,037
,, 30	Golden City,	800	New York	180,835	61,788	80,797	104,238	66,775	19,455	513,888	213,110	....	....	28,100	....	241,210	755,098	32	1,390

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	235,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,031	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	150,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,546	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 90 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,000	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 ,,	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1852-53, in 113 ,,	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... do. ..	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, ... Increase,	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,728,900	8,551
Decrease,	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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